

THE TIMES DAILY MAGAZINE PAGE

Should Train Children To Avoid Waste

Our Nation Itself Has Been So Prodigal In Its Use Of Natural Resources That It Is Hard For The Average Family To Realize The Necessity Of Economy In Household Supplies.

By LAURA CLAWSON.

"Alice will do up that parcel for you, Miss Laura," said Alice's thoughtful mother. "Just give it to her! She knows where we keep the string and paper."

Alice is one of those quiet, helpful children, and I gladly surrendered the book I intended mailing to her. She fetched paper and string, and I watched her tie the book up. It was a neat job, and perhaps I was over-critical to notice the fact that the rest of what was left of a large sheet of heavy manila paper and several yards of twine found their way into the waste basket.

I only mention it because it illustrates very well a point I wish to make about what our children are seeing every day in our homes. The waste in little things—and by that I mean the materials which seem to cost very little—must in the course of time in any household, no matter how modest a scale it is run, amount up into money.

Nature Herself Prodigal.

As a nation we have been so prodigal with our natural supplies, our timber, and our coal, and the other wonderful gifts that Nature has bestowed, that I sometimes wonder if that fact alone might not have something to do with our attitude toward smaller things.

But whatever the reason, we are coming to believe in conservation of many things which a generation ago were treated with more or less contempt.

As housekeepers we are beginning to realize that the "by-product" is an important factor in many things. All this in our own everyday lives should make us realize that perhaps we might be able to save this coming generation a good deal of expense if we taught them in the first instance the importance of carefulness. Not stinting, not trying to make things stretch—but in saving for future use everything which has a value.

Personally I am not an advocate of cluttering up valuable space with useless articles merely for the sake of saving them, but perhaps if we were more resourceful and taught the children to be so, we might find use for the things lying close at hand.

Certainly it is worth watching the children to see if they are wasteful—wasteful with household supplies, careless of light or fuel.

Children Learn by Example.

This is a very homely suggestion, but one which makes for present economy in many a household where retrenchment is necessary, and again it is a point worth observing as a matter of character building for the children themselves.

More perhaps by example than by precept do children learn, and if they see supplies being used with too lavish a hand by the grown-up members of the family, we must not expect them to realize that this wastefulness may become a habit which may be hard to break. We must see to that for them.

(Copyright, 1916, Laura Clawson.)

RECIPES

Clam Bisque.

- 30 clams.
 - 1 cup of milk.
 - 1 cup of cream.
 - 3 tablespoons of butter.
 - 1 tablespoon of flour.
 - 3 eggs.
 - 1 tablespoon of onion juice.
 - 1 cup of boiling water.
 - Pinch of soda.
 - 1 cup of cracker crumbs.
- Chop the clams and put over the fire in the boiling water. Simmer half hour. Heat the milk and cream in another saucepan with the soda and cracker crumbs. Stir in the roux, boil one minute and pour gradually, beating all the time upon the yolks, previously whipped smooth. Heat in a double boiler for two minutes, or until the water in the outer vessel boils hard. Turn it into a serving dish, adding minced of clams. Top with whites of eggs beaten stiff.

Souffle of Whiting.

- 1 whiting.
 - Milk to moisten.
 - 2 eggs.
 - Salt and pepper.
 - 1/2 pint of white sauce.
- Take the flesh of one good-sized cooked whiting or a like quantity of any white fish (it is best steamed) and see that it is free from all bones and skin. Rub through a wire sieve, moistening with milk to make this process easier. Add two eggs, beating each one in thoroughly. Salt, pepper, and then half a pint of white sauce. Grease a souffle mould and the greased paper round. Fill half full and stand on a piece of paper in a stew pan, cover with buttered paper (the dish being half full) and steam gently for thirty minutes. Above it again gives plenty of room for the souffle to rise enormously, which it should do. Pour in boiling water three parts full, and steam gently for thirty minutes. Serve with curry or chutney sauce. If preferred bake instead of steaming.

Croquettes of Fish.

- Cooked white fish.
 - Pepper and salt to season.
 - Sauce to moisten.
 - Bread crumbs.
- Take any cooked white fish (one or two kinds may be mixed), flake the pieces finely, remove every piece of skin, add pepper and salt and enough sauce (white sauce, egg, shrimp, anchovy, etc.) to make a rather moist paste and stir over the fire just to mix all well together. Let it cool, then form into balls, egg crumbs and fry a golden brown. Croquettes of fish are made in the same way, but the mixture is placed in fireproof china shells which have been buttered and sprinkled with browned crumbs. Then the fish is covered with more crumbs and a little butter and baked until crisp.

How Radiator Can Be Kept Neat

By MRS. CHRISTINE FREDERICK

THE house is set in order. Everything is spick and span and polished, fresh and shining, and the tired housewife sits down to enjoy the immaculateness of the home. But, lo! as she sinks into a chair and gazes round, she is struck by the contrast between the freshness of the curtains and the shiny cleanliness of the floor, with the hitherto unnoticed dinginess of the radiators. They appeared bright enough before, but now they seem tarnished in contrast.

But it is not a difficult task to paint radiators, even for the housewife who is an amateur with the brush. A little time, a little more patience, and a little can of paint and the work is done. Specially prepared "brass and aluminum" paint is on the market just for the purpose of painting radiators. It is best to buy these paints unmixed; the can of silver or bronze and banana oil paint separately. Then a small portion of the required powder can be placed in a deep saucer and enough oil poured on it to make a creamy consistency, which will give sufficient luster, but which will not be too thin so that it will run off the brush.

Two Sizes Needed.

Two sizes of brushes are necessary—a long-handled, round tubby brush for setting between the pipes, and the usual broad, flat, three-inch paint brush for the exterior of the tubes. Before beginning work, thoroughly clean the radiators with the narrow radiator brush which comes specially made of a few bristles mounted on a long handle. Run this up and through the pipes, taking away all dust, otherwise it will clog the tubes. Also before beginning work lay an old soft rag, like a discarded petticoat, underneath the radiator and floor is exposed under the tubes. This is a necessary precaution, because even with the best care a few drops will spatter on the floor, and it is most difficult to take these splashes off.

Begin work by doing the inside of the tubes first, using the small round brush. Have the liquid paint thick enough to stand on the brush and work easily, using up and down strokes. After the inside is reached as far as possible, take the flat brush and do the outside, working rapidly up and down the pipes so as to avoid creases and brush-marks. Pick off any hair that may come off the brush, as it will look unsightly if it sticks in the gilt.

Repaint Every Two Years.

Finish by doing the base pipe which leads to the floor, or paint the tall pipe or "riser" which may extend to rooms above. Use the gold or bronze finish on rooms which are tan, brown, or dark in tone, and the aluminum on light bedrooms, kitchens, or other rooms with light papers. Repainting should be done every two years, both to keep the pipes looking attractive and also to preserve the cast iron of which the tubes are made.

Speaking of radiators reminds one that a set of radiator water-tubes are a valuable asset to the home with water and thus the air is kept more humid and agreeable. Also there is a radiator shelf which can be fastened over the pipes and which can be used for hot dishes which are to be kept warm; and there is also a radiator foot-board which can be fastened to the pipes so that it is more convenient to warm one's feet at the end.

(Copyright, 1916, Mrs. Christine Frederick.)

Kitchener.

Soldier of England, you who served her well. And in that service, silent and apart, Achieved a name that never lost its spell. Over your country's heart:—

Who saw your work accomplished ere Shadows of evening fell, and creeping Time Had bent your stature or resolved the strength That kept its manhood prime:—

Great was your life, and great the end you made. As through the plunging seas that whelmed your head Your spirit passed, unconquered, unafraid. To join the gallant dead.

But not by death that spell could pass away That fixed our gaze upon the far-off day. Who, by your magic, stand in arms to-day. A nation one and whole.

Now doubly pledged to bring your vision true Of darkness vanquished and the dawn set free. In that full triumph which your faith foreknew But might not live to see. —O. S., in Punch.

Times Pattern Service



ONE of the prettiest of little dresses for a small girl is shown in the picture. A tuck each side of the center front attracts attention to the fancy stitching at the yoke line in front and back—used in place of four rows of shirring, 1/2 inch apart. Pockets with gathered top add much to the effectiveness of this little frock, which has a collar and sleeve cuffs in contrasting goods. Just as pretty as any smocked dress.

Pattern is cut in sizes 1, 3 and 5 years.

To make in the medium size will require 2 1/4 yards 36-inch material and 1/4 yard goods to trim.

To obtain this pattern fill out the coupon and enclose 10 cents in stamps or coin. Address Pattern Department, Washington Times, Munsey Building, D. C.

The Washington Times guarantees the delivery of all patterns sent through this service. No patterns can be obtained in person. One week is needed for the filling of pattern orders. If patterns do not come within that time, notify this office for adjustment.

(SIZE MUST BE PUT ON COUPON.)

THE TIMES PATTERN SERVICE

August 30.

Name _____

No. 945. Street and Number _____

SIZE DESIRED.....City and State _____

Loose Cloaks of Velours or Broadcloth Promised for Fall

Velours Coats Will Be the Favorites for Everyday Wear, Though They May Be Trimmed Most Elaborately With Fur and Velvet.

Broadcloth Is Unexcelled for Dressy Coats, Since the Suppleness of the Material Lends Itself Gracefully to Draped Effects.

THE long, loose separate coat is to be immensely popular again this year—so comes the welcome news from the lords who decree what is to be in our winter wardrobes. Surely there are few garments that can equal its all around utility.

For everyday wear the careful buyer will choose a wrap of wool velours, which has the nub weave of chinchilla and the supple quality of broadcloth. These cloaks may be made on simple lines, with trimmings of buttons or straps, or very elaborate, with quantities of fur at collar, cuffs, and hem.

The broadcloth coat seems expressly intended for afternoon and evening use. So much of the effectiveness of broadcloth depends upon keeping it free from wrinkles and dust that it is hardly practical for rough usage that velours can endure gracefully.

Velvet and fur will be the accepted trimmings for cloaks of this type. One in hunter's green copies the long straight lines of the Cosack coat. The upper portion is slightly bloused, with the fullness caught into a broad belt of velvet exactly matching the cloth. The skirt of the coat is extremely wide, for broadcloth takes well to soft folds, and hangs well to the skirt hem. A deep point at each side gives variety to the almost unbroken lines.

The edge of the coat is bordered by a deep band of the velvet, just about the same width as the generous velvet cuffs. The sleeves are of conservative cut, with two tiny tucks giving a delicate horizontal touch below the shoulder line.

The collar of velvet suggests the chin-chin models of last year, swathing the neck warmly. The fastenings at neck and waist are huge buttons of velvet.

To Skin Tomatoes.

Tomato salad is cool and refreshing in warm weather, but many persons with delicate digestions find it impossible to eat tomatoes uncooked in any form unless they are skinned. The best way to do this is to have the teakettle full of boiling water, then put the tomatoes in a colander and pour the water over them. The skin may be easily ripped off after this treatment.

Removing Spots.

Wheel grease spots on your white skirts will come out, it is said, if you soak them in sour milk. Wash in the usual manner. The same treatment holds good for ink spots also.



Coat of Green Broadcloth Trimmed With Velvet to Match. The Hat Is of Velvet, Too, With a Small Feather Trimming.

Stories of Stories

Plots of Fiction Masterpieces By ALBERT PAYSON TERHUNE

THE THEORY AND THE HOUND. By O. HENRY.

Wade Williams, of Chatham county, Kentucky, killed his wife and then vanished. For two years no clue to his hiding place could be found. Then Taylor Plunkett, the new sheriff of Chatham county, learned in a roundabout way that the murderer was running a canteen in the tiny South American island of Raton. And to Raton went Plunkett, armed with extradition papers.

Plunkett had never seen Williams, but he had heard his name. So he applied to the United States consul at Raton for information about his man. From the consul he learned that Williams was a tolerable fellow, a good word-painter of either of them.

The consul took Plunkett out to see the two, in the forlorn hope that he might find out which of them was Wade Williams.

Reeves and Morgan were chums and shared the same house. Plunkett went to the consul's house at dinner. The two "suspects" did not look alike. Yet the sheriff could see that his description of Williams was a tolerable good word-painting of either of them.

The canteen growers welcomed Plunkett cordially and invited him to stay to dinner. Neither of them showed the slightest nervousness at his visit. He knew that one of them was Wade Williams. But which? Plunkett hit on a bold idea. Looking straight between them, he said, very quietly: "For two Americans on the island, Bob Reeves and Henry Morgan; that they both were canteen growers and that Williams' description fitted both of them pretty well."

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Philosophers

A melancholy Beaver Resided by a mill. He either had a fever. Or else he had a chill;

For Mental Inquisition Had filled him full of dole About his Earthly Mission Or his Eternal Soul.

In June, instead of basking, Or helping build the dam, He vexed his Conscience, asking, "Why Is It That I Am?"

He passed the winter, sitting A lot of Pregnant Saws And "Whither Are We Drifting?" And "Nature's Primal Cause."

A Chickadee, intruding One afternoon at three, Disturbed the Beaver's brooding By whistling, "Chick-a-dee!"

The Beaver reprimanded The Gadabout on wings; Said he, "To be quite candid, What makes you do These Things?"

"All over Here and Yonder You flitter, flite, and rife, Why don't you perch and ponder 'The Purposes of Life?'"

The Chickadee retorted, "I don't know what you mean. My life is well supported. The woods are fresh and green;

"My top note, when I strike it, May be of little use. Still, people seem to like it. And that's a good excuse."

The Beaver simply snorted. As Beavers often do, The Chickadee cawed out And ate a worm or two.

The Chickadee grew apler At whistling "Chick-a-dee!" The Beaver did a chanter On "What Work Means To Me." Arthur Guermán in Harper's Magazine for September.

Hardening of the Skin; How It Is Caused And How It Is Cured

By DR. LEONARD KEENE HIRSHBERG.

NOW then the skin in small patches, or perhaps over a large area of the human surface, loses its soft, pliable texture and becomes hard and immovable. Happily this condition, known as sclerema, or scleroderma, is so unusual that many doctors in practice for many years have never seen a case of it. Occasionally, however, several instances of hardened skin are encountered within a short period, as happened at one of my clinics the other day. Two of the victims were infants only a few months old. So seldom do physicians see sclerema that among a score or more medical men present at the hospital the sum total of sufferers seen in the previous twenty years amounted only to ten. The patient, if full grown, notices that the skin in circumscribed spots is tenaciously brown down to the deeper structure. It is usually observed first on the shins or the arms. Sometimes it remains quiescent and does not extend to other areas. Again it slowly appears elsewhere or spreads to the soles of the feet, the calves, cheeks, back, thighs, abdomen, and other parts of the body.

May Only Affect Spots. While sclerema "hard skin" may affect the entire surface of your cuticle with uniformity, the victims I have seen have been marked only by small areas and well defined spots.

Sometimes the skin is smooth, often it is lobes or waves. The flesh-colored tint of normal skin may be present, or the epidermis may be bluish, yellow or pale yellow.

Infants with sclerema often have blue lips, purple finger nails and great pallor of the skin. The limbs are stiff and rigid occasionally, and the temperature of the little sufferer is seven degrees and more below normal. The infant whines with a most pathetic, feeble cry. Recovery rarely takes place unless a change for the better appears within a few days.

There is no universal or ever present cause of hardening of the skin. Local loss of lymph or other fluids seems to play a part, while deficient glands of

Massage Is Easy Way to Reduce

By PAULINE FURLONG.

MASSAGE is the rich woman's method and the lazy woman's method of reduction. Nevertheless the fact that certain forms of it are expensive, and that its importance as a health-giver and beautifier is often underrated, does not prevent it from producing certain excellent effects when used in connection with regular exercises and diet for bringing the body to normal proportions.

It is true that massage will both develop and reduce the parts to which it is applied. Inconsistent as this may seem to some people, but it is the method of application that produces results.

Fatty Cells Destroyed.

Hard, firm strokes cause the parts to waste away by destroying the fatty cells of which the tissues are composed, while easy, gentle pressure builds up the tiny cells and causes circulation and the blood supply to the wasted parts.

The woman who wants to remove a double chin, to make more shapely neck, chin and cheeks that are unduly fat should not use cold cream or skin foods of any sort when she massages. The fat person's skin naturally tends to be thick and the massage of it should not be applied to it. Yet if the rubbing is done with absolutely dry fingers the skin is likely to chafe and become irritated. Therefore use camphor oil on the finger tips, since camphor is a natural astringent and soothing lubricant. Use the camphor only once or twice and not on the face, even if it is fat.

Strengthens Jaw Muscles.

A good massage stroke is beneficial in strengthening sagging jaw muscles and also in removing heavy rolls of fat from the chin.

Tilt the head backward and stroke the chin upward with the palms of the hands at least fifty times each day with hard, firm strokes. Finish the massage with a dash of cold water, after wiping away any traces of grease you may have applied.

The thin woman with sagging jaws should use a good nourishing massage cream, if the chin is thin, and gentle upward massage.

P. M. writes: "After washing my skin in soap it becomes very dry and the skin peels off. I have tried every kind of soap imaginable but without any better results. What should I use in place of soap? Do you think that the vigorous rubbing I give, fluffy hair free from dandruff, is due to the fact that I use it to be overstimulated, and brushing exaggerates this condition." (Copyright, 1916.)

LOOKED YOUNGER BY DARKENING HER GRAY HAIR

Changed Her Gray Hair to a Perfect Dark Shade Without Dyeing It.

Newark, N. J., Jan. 12, 1915.

"I have used HAY'S HAIR HEALTH for some time now, and am very glad to find a preparation that really darkened my gray hair so nicely of this kind that really lives up to its representation. It makes me so much younger looking, too, that I will always stand ready to recommend it to anyone who wishes to have dark, soft, fluffy hair free from dandruff. It has done wonders for me, and am positive it will do the same for others."

Yours very truly,
Miss E. Wilkins, 841 Parker St.

HAY'S HAIR HEALTH, a ready to use harmless Hair Color Restorer, can be applied evenly to the hair with a sponge—only 50c a bottle at People's Drug Stores. They'll give money back if not satisfactory. Clifton Chemical Co., Newark, N. J.—Adv't.

Ask yourself these questions about your poor complexion

"Why must I endure these unsightly pimples and blotches?"

"How do other girls keep their skins clear and make themselves welcome where I am avoided?"

"Isn't there some way to improve my complexion that will not cost more money and time than I can afford to spend?"

You can give yourself this answer: "I believe the simple, but thorough, daily use of Resinol Soap, aided perhaps by a little Resinol Ointment, will be all you need to restore your unattractive skin to its natural healthy beauty. Don't worry—act!"

For free sample cake, write to Dept. 323, Resinol, Baltimore, but all toilet counters sell

Resinol Soap